REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

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TEACHERS' RESOURCE UNIT TRU-RIP-STA MOCK EXAMS CAMP BAMENDA NORTH WEST REGION

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

TEACHERS' RESOURCE UNIT
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MARCH 2022

The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with NOWEHCTA	SUBJECT CODE NUMBER **0760**	PAPER NUMBER 1
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION	SUBJECT TITLE **HISTORY**	
CANDIDATE NAME: ..... CANDIDATE NUMBER: ..... CENTRE NUMBER:		
ADVANCED LEVEL		

Time Allowed: One and a half hours
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the Examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Advanced level –0760 code and subject title—HISTORY Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number, and Paper number

How to answer questions in this examination:

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen. For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

   [A] [B] [C] [D]

10. .Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. **You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

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A natural factor that influenced the 19th century migrations in Cameroon was:
A. payment of tributes.
B. population pressure.
C. need for grazing land.
D. labour opportunities.

The matrilineal system of succession was practiced in:
A. Kom and Bafut.
B. Kom and Nso.
C. Aghem and Kom.
D. Bali and Bafut.

Fulani Hegemony was established in Northern Cameroon by all of the following, EXCEPT:
A. elimination of corrupt pagan rulers.
B. promise of political power of the jihadists.
C. complete elimination of the Kirdi.
D. signing of friendship pacts with the Kirdi.

The most convincing reason for the transfer of the London Baptist Missionary Society from Fernado-Po to Victoria in 1858 was:
A. Fernando-Po had tropical diseases than Victoria.
B. Protestants were evicted out of Fernando-Po.
C. Victoria had attractive climate and scenery.
D. more opportunities to trade in the main land Victoria.

. Germany was regarded as the most influential European power along the Cameroon coast in 1884 because:
A. she occupied both the coast and hinterlands.
B. she had influential trading companies.
C. she had received native demands for Annexation.
D. she exerted military and administrative influence.

. The failure of indigenous resistance against the Germans in Cameroon between 1885 and 1904 resulted from:
A. the military weakness of the indigenes.
B. the fighting prowess of the indigenes.
C. the belief in sorcerers.
D. disunity among the ethnic groups.

'. A significant evidence of socio-economic advancement in German Kamerun was that:
A. German plantations were opened in most coastal areas.
B. trade agriculture, education and transport were improved.
C. research in tropical plants was improved.
D. German agricultural schools were opened.

3. The most enduring legacy of the First World War on Cameroon was that:
A. Cameroon became a mandated territory.
B. it led to the loss of lives and destruction of property.
C. plantations were disrupted leading to unemployment.
D. English and French culture were introduced.

9. The British Southern Cameroon readily accepted the policy of Indirect Rule because of the following, EXCEPT:
A. brought administration closer to the people.
B. created a community spirit through the use of chiefs.
C. educated the people on local administration.
D. Ignored the Western educated elite.

10. The French policy of "Mise-en-Valeur" recommended that:
A. France develops the economy of the territory.
B. French economic interest be safeguarded.
C. the value of French products be recognised.
D. the French apply their economic policy.

11. The Richard's Constitution was a set back to the constitutional evolution of the Southern Cameroons during the Trusteeship period because:
A. it granted British southern Cameroons regional autonomy within the Nigerian Federation.
B. British Southern Cameroons was divided into only six administrative districts.
C. British southern Cameroons were offered only two native authority seats.
D. it deprived the territory of its representation in the Central Nigerian Legislature in Lagos.

12. A common characteristic of Um Nyobe, Ernest Ouandie, Albert Kingue and Felix Moumie was that :
A. they were Bassas who supported the UPC.
B. they all served as secretaries of the UPC.
C. they all preached radical nationalism.
D. they were all at one time Presidents of the UPC.

13. France master-minded the fall of Andre Marie Mbida in 1958 because:
A. his coalition government collapsed.
B. Ahidjo was more loyal than Mbida.
C. Ahidjo's Muslim North threatened secession.
D. Mbida was unable to end the UPC terrorism.

14. KUP and the CCC abandoned the 1961 Plebiscite in Southern Cameroon because:
A. the third option was rejected.
B. they were absorbed by the KNDP.
C. they lacked seats in the house of assembly.
D. they lacked popular support.

15. The decision taken at Foumban which reflected the aspirations of Southern Cameroonians was:
A. the adoption of single nationality for Cameroonians.
B. the election of the President by universal adult suffrage.
C. the adoption of Green-Red – Yellow as national flag.
D. the creation of weak state governments.

16. The main political pre-occupation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo in the 1960s was to:
A. bridge the gap between Anglophones/ Francophones.
B. explain the influence of the UC party.
C. suppress the UPCterrorist activities.
D. consolidate national unity.

17. The most important reason for the change from Federalism to Unitarism in 1972 was:
A. the rise of S.T Muna a strong advocate for Unitarism.
B. the high cost of the Federal structure.
C. the financial crisis in West Cameroon.
D. the need to enhance unity and integration.

18. The 1972 Constitution was amended in 1975 mainly to:
A. create the post of Prime Minister.
B. make the Prime Minister the Constitutional heir.
C. scrap the post of the Federal Vice President.
D. increase the number of seats in the National Assembly.

19. All were internal causes of the economic crisis in Cameroon in the early 1990s, EXCEPT:
A. capital flight.
B. corruption and embezzlement.
C. increased defense spending.
D. drop in world market prices.

20. The return to multi-party politics in Cameroon in the early 1990s could best be explained by:
A. Constitutional provisions.
B. pressure from Civil Societies.
C. socio-economic hardship.
D. Biya's liberal policies.

21. .In an effort to abolish the slave trade at its source in West Africa:
A. the British agent concluded treaties with the local rulers.
B. the Reciprocal search treaties were signed.
C. the British navy was deployed at the coast.
D. the Equipment treaties were signed.

22. The undeclared objective of Christian Missions in West Africa was:
A. to compensate Africans for the horrors of slave trade.
B. to promote the spread of western education.
C. to assess the possibility of occupation by their home government.
D. to develop cash crop production.

23. An essential social factor that prompted the upsurge of Muslim Holy Wars in West Africa was:
A. payment of tributes.
B. rise of Muslim scholars.
C. imposition of heavy taxes.
D. heavy fines on those who refused to be recruited into the Muslim armies.

24. All were contributions of scientists to the colonisation of Africa, EXCEPT:
A. the discovery of quinine.
B. the discovery of african strategic sites.
C. the development of communications.
D. the invention of Steamships.

25. The actual Scramble for Africa was sparked off by:
A. the presence of H.M Stanley and de Brazza in the Congo.
B. the collapse of early African Empires.
C. the desire to maintain balance of power in Europe.
D. the entry of Germany into the scramble.

26. .An important reason for the success of Samori Toure's resistance was:
A. his intellectual activities.
B. his ability to unite the Mandinka.
C. the power of persuasion.
D. his ability to resist the French.

27. The main reason for the failure of Indirect Rule in Southern Nigeria was:
A.Yoruba chiefs had less power and influence.
B. Yoruba people hated heavy taxes.
C. poor organisation of chieftaincies in the Igbo land.
D. an increasing number of western educated elite.

28. The Second World War was an economic blessing to Africa in that:
A. it gave rise to a modern African Nationalism.
B. it stepped up the level of urbanization in Africa.
C. many Africans gained employment.
D. the myth of European superiority was destroyed.

29. All were benefits of the Loi-Cadre in French West Africa EXCEPT:
A. Internal Self-governments were granted.
B. Legislative Assembles were established.
C. Africans were given control over Defense.
D. Africans dominated the Executive.

30. The independence of the Gold Coast can be attributed more to:
A. falling prices of local products.
B. contributions of western educated elite.
C. the birth and activities of political parties.
D. the influence of two Super Powers.

31. A major impact of the prolonged war of liberation in Angola was:
A. the granting of independence to Angola.
B. the suppression of nationalist activities by Portugal.
C. law and order reigned in the country.
D. the outbreak of the Angola civil war.

32. A positive impact of military coups in Africa is:
A. the overthrow of corrupt and inefficient regimes.
B. the introduction of constitutional governments.
C. that law and order reigns in the country.
D. the reduction in Defense spending.

33. Which of the following factors was not a cause of the January 1966 coup in Nigeria:
A. the election crisis of 1965.
B. the political crisis of 1962.
C. the census crisis of 1964.
D. the federal election crisis of 1964.

34. An important reason for the abolition of Apartheid in South Africa was:
A. the guerrilla activities of the ANC.
B. activities of religious bodies and musicians.
C. the liberal attitude of F.W de Klerk.
D. external pressure.

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5. Islamic fundamentalism was the root cause of the frequent civil wars that broke out in:
   A. Liberia.
   B. Congo.
   C. Rwanda.
   D. Somalia.

6. The English Parliament jointly offered the English crown to William and Mary mainly because:
   A. of the dislike of the Prince of Wales.
   B. of the dislike of James pro-French policy.
   C. of William and Mary were Protestants.
   D. the united stand of the Whigs and Tories.

7. An important legislation that united the American colonies against Britain was:
   A. The Massachusetts Act.
   B. The Stamp Act.
   C. The Townshend Act.
   D. The Declaratory Act.

8. A major reason for the collapse of the Congress System was:
   A. The Quintuple Alliance.
   B. The Holy Alliance.
   C. The Quadruple Alliance.
   D. The Monroe Doctrine.

9. The main objective of the Secret Re-Insurance Treaty of 1887 was:
   A. to have the Danube River opened to German commerce.
   B. to review the treaty of San Stefano.
   C. to keep Germany out of colonial entanglement.
   D. to deal with the possibility of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

10. The most important reason why Austria declared war on Serbia in 1914 was:
   A. the assassination of Francis Ferdinand and wife.
   B. the partial reply to the Ultimatum.
   C. the German blank cheque.
   D. Serbia's refusal to hand over Gavrilo Principe.

11. The most outstanding bitterness of Germany against the Versailles Treaty was:
   A. Disarmament.
   B. the war guilt clause.
   C. heavy reparations.
   D. loss of overseas colonies.

12. A major political success of the League of Nations in 1921 was:
   A. that it forced Yugoslavia to withdraw from Albania.
   B. that Greece was made to pay compensation to Bulgaria.
   C. the organization of plebiscite in the Saar region.
   D. the successful fight against the spread of Opium from China.

43. A last military Alliance that united the dictators in the 1930s and accelerated the drift to the outbreak of the Second World War was:
   A. The Nazi-Soviet Pact.
   B. The Rome-Berlin Axis.
   C. The Pact of Steel.
   D. The Anti-Comintern Pact.

44. The most important consequence of the defeat of the Axis Powers during the Second World War was:
   A. that the German colonies became UN Trust Territories.
   B. the death of the German dictator Adolf Hitler.
   C. the division of Germany and Berlin into four.
   D. the liberation of France from German occupation.

45. Which of the following was the first manifestation of the Cold War:
   A. The Berlin Blocked.
   B. The Marshall Plan programme.
   C. The Truman Doctrine Declaration.
   D. The Iron Curtain speech.

46. A consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was that :
   A. the production of arms intensified.
   B. Khrushchev fell from power in Russia.
   C. Sino-Soviet relations normalized.
   D. Russo-American relations deteriorated.

47. The most noticeable progress made by the UN in recent times has been in:
   A. fighting against terrorism and arms race.
   B. ensuring free movement of goods and services.
   C. promoting political unity among member states.
   D. fostering the fight against hunger, poverty, illiteracy and diseases.

48. The main feature which distinguishes "La Francophonie" from the Common Wealth is that:
   A. "La Francophonie" functions with an organized structure than Common Wealth.
   B. "La Francophonie" assists developing nations.
   C. "La Francophonie" has more African members.
   D. "La Francophonie" has more membership than the Common Wealth.

49. A peace agreement reached between PLO and Israel in September 1993 was:
   A. The Camp David Accord.
   B. The Oslo Accord.
   C. The Geneva Accord.
   D. The Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy.

50. The most important manifestation of improvement in the Sino-American relations in the 1970s was:
   A) trade relaxation.
   B) the visit of Richard Nixon to China.
   C) the Ping-Pong diplomacy.
   D) the Shanghai communiqué.

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